

Palatka Daily News

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THE FLORIDA FARMER WAKES.

It has too long been the belief in many quarters that the producer and the manufacturer had nothing more in common than that one raised the material the other needed, and the latter furnished a market for the former. That either one might well be both at the same time, was considered absurd, says the Tampa Tribune.

Today we in the South have learned a lesson in the matter of supplying the raw material to the fellow 'way off. That lesson was, that after the product of our toil left our hands it went through so many other tolling hands that by the time the manufacturer got it its cost was so high he could either not use it or else take but a limited quantity. The result was two-fold to us: either we had to take a low discouraging price for it, or else had to reduce production to a point where handling that thing did no good to us, or the manufacturer either.

Today the producer is becoming the manufacturer, and with all the middle men and their profits cut out.

Cotton mill men are buying cotton direct from the farmer, and also are raising cotton on thousands of acres of land, directly for their own mill use. Sugar planters in Louisiana are putting the sugar mill in the cane patch, and are even cutting out the "refiner" by pouring the juice of the cane so that it will go in one door and come out, raked and barreled, granulated white sugar ready to load for shipment direct to the consumer. Dairymen of the middle west have ceased selling milk and cream to cheese and butter factories owned and operated by the other fellow. Co-operative creameries now take the farmers' milk and make it into butter and cheese for the farmer and selling it direct return to the farmer all the profit that is in the business.

It is the awakening to common sense that this country is undergoing.

A typical example of this awakening is found in Florida. Last year and for a season before, the cry in the papers was for the Florida farmer to raise peanuts for oil mill purposes. The oil mills were all out of the state, and owned and operated by those whose only interest in Florida peanuts was, how cheaply can we get them? Our farmers were promised a good price for their nuts, and when marketing time came the farmer found prices had "dropped." There was no demand for the products of the mill, because of the high price which labor, "over-head," and everything else—except the price of the peanut on the farm—forced the mill men to ask. Thousands of acres of peanuts were "hogged off" because it was not profitable to harvest and sell at the prices offered, and the result was laid open to the hogs, for peanut-fed pork is soft and oily, and the farmer was docked a good round sum at the slaughter house and in market for his peanut-fed pork.

Today some of these same peanut raising farmers have started out again to raise peanuts, and to manufacture them directly in the farm into the merchantable oil, thus saving the profits of the middlemen, the excessive charges on peanuts as compared to the charges on oil used to have the side products, the cake, meal, hulls and the fine peanut vine hay, all of which will be profitable.

Moore Haven is the place where they have started this awakening in the matter of producing AND manufacturing on the same ground.

Moore Haven Times says: "The new peanut oil factory is a certainty and the farmers have guaranteed at least 5,000 acres of nuts, and that is a small guarantee when the immense acreage of the glades is taken into consideration. L. Grady Burton, head of the new concern, has picked out the site, which will be alongside of the railroad track, and the capacity of the mill will be ten tons of nuts each day. Also thousands of bushels of the shelled nuts will be shipped North, and it will be up to our commercial club to get proper freight rates for the new concern."

"As peanuts grow very readily in this rich soil and many of the yields are averaging over 100 bushels per acre, and the highest measured yield is 163 bushels of one acre of ground; it must be remembered that two crops per year can be grown and the grower has the hay left which is worth all of \$35 to \$40 per ton."

SHOULDERING THE BURDEN.

The men the world learns to respect are the men who do not side-step and stand from under and "pass the buck" when it is a question of assuming a responsibility.

The rest of us feel a sense of relief when a task is loaded upon their already over-burdened shoulders, for we have reason to think it will be done, and done well. In the past their performance has kept faith with their pledges. Their consistent faithfulness in well-doing gives us to expect that they will continue to do as they have done. We have learned to trust them, because they have been true.

Out of the generality of mankind certain strong souls emerge like a high, bold rock through clouds, and we groping and wandering valley-dwellers love to raise our eyes to them, as to the fixed stars, for they seem to determine our paces, and they assure us that the foundations of the world, our world, are not yet moved.

The responsibility of leadership is this—that it gives a quickening confidence to those who follow. The leader has the light and he lets it shine before men, and should he lead a host astray his is the monstrous shame and sin. If he went wrong by himself it would only be for his solitary soul that he would be answerable to his Maker—but to guide many into the mazes of error instead of to the heights where truth and peace abide is a hideous, unmitigated wrong.

In recent years the world has had that spectacle before its eyes in the misuse of his power by a ruler drunk with the notion that he had a monopoly of the agency of God on earth—and by following its leader, who was lost in that illusion, an empire fell.

The brave man accepts his cross and carries it. He knows that if he puts it by and says that it does not belong to him he thereby imposes an extra burden upon shoulders that may not be so strong as his own. But to wear the load and to march with it is not necessarily grievous exercise. A strong man welcomes the chance to try his strength—life is for him a game, "a grave gymnasium." He does not fret and wail when he is asked to do more. He springs forward, a joyful volunteer. He is not looking for the irreducible minimum of work and the preposterous maximum of wage.

There comes a time when the burden must be shifted to another carrier. The loyal "old guard" is not immortal. The veterans must give place to their juniors, and the set of young men must tread the steep and rocky path that their elders took before them. Not reluctantly and resentfully are those of the new generation to come to the relief, but with a joyous acquiescence in the ruling of destiny that finds for them a use and a place in the world.

WHERE THERE ARE NO AMERICANS.

Members of the Senate committee investigating the steel strike gave a fairly good imitation of astonishment when Lieut. Van Buren of Major Gen. Wood's staff was ascribing the activities of foreign Anarchists and revolutionists at Gary, Ind. In response to an inquiry the Lieut.enant said: "I haven't found an American yet, though some of the leaders have second naturalization papers."

Twenty-seven years ago the discovery was made at Homestead, Pa., that most of the employees of the steel mills were uneducated foreigners led by desperate men. Almost a generation has passed since then, and yet conditions are unchanged, with the exception that the same class of alienism now draws its inspiration from well-organized and well-financed societies of outlaws at home and abroad. The American people cannot plead ignorance on this point, nor can Chairman Gary's Steel Trust.

Since 1892 laws have been enacted to prohibit the importation of labor, all of them easily evaded, but aside from that, the country has done nothing and the employers have done nothing to Americanize their forces. Sought originally because it was docile and could be used to break the backs of native workmen, this foreign labor has been constantly recruited and persistently encouraged in its foreignism on the mistaken theory that lasting profit could be derived therefrom. Captained now by avowed public enemies, we find it a menace to industry and government alike.

The sins of the misguided foreigners at Gary and elsewhere are natural outgrowths of the sins of the men who have herded them here. Greed has fattened on flesh and blood, reckless of everything else. No American is to be found in the seditious throngs because no American has given a thought to their welfare, to their enlightenment or to their Americanization.

THE PRESIDENT'S VETO.

In vetoing the war-time measure for enforcement of prohibition President Wilson took a stand that must appeal to the ardent prohibitionist as fair and just. The veto in the House merely represents political expediency, members voting because they thought the folks back home were all rabid on the subject.

But there is a distinction between war-time measures, and peace measures. This the President makes clear. The fact that he vetoed the prohibition enforcement measure does not mean that the President is not opposed to the liquor traffic, but that he believes the statute curtailing such traffic should be stripped of its war-time provisions. In this connection he says:

"It will not be difficult for congress in considering this important matter to separate these two questions and effectively to legislate regarding them; making the proper distinction between temporary causes which arose out of war-time emergencies and those like the constitutional amendment of prohibition which is now part of the fundamental law of the country."

He very clearly, also, indicates that law-making should proceed along established lines and in regular order, for he says:

"In all matters having to do with the personal habits and customs of large numbers of our people, we must be certain that the established processes of legal change are followed. In no other way can the salutary object sought to be accomplished by great reforms of this character be made satisfactory and permanent."

We believe the President is right. If the prohibition enforcement law was passed under stress of war, it should end with war. If it is desired to have a prohibition enforcement law applicable during peace it should be passed in regular order.

A \$100,000 BOOK.

What is said to be the highest price book in the world has just been bought by a New York collector from a Philadelphia dealer for \$100,000. It is the only known copy of the first collected edition of Shakespeare's works.

Shakespeare first editions have long been the best sellers of all literature, as respects the prices they bring. Even so, \$100,000 for a volume whose original cost was only a few shillings represents an unearned increment of extraordinary size. This beats all hollow the familiar interest-table computations showing how a few dollars at compound interest will yield the thrifty investor's heirs a fortune after one or two hundred years.

Here is a book, indeed, the price of which invested at current interest rates would pay a motorman's wages and support a longshoreman in his accustomed way of living, perhaps even providing him with a motor-car. It would endow a college professor for life, as we know from the legend on the Cornell students' banner that "125,000 will keep a professor and his family for 1,000,000 years."

Philadelphia is very much worried to know how to ring the cipher in 1920 on next New Year's.

Greasers have threatened to kidnap the Governor of Texas next. No, its most too far to Florida.

The Times-Union has broadened its pages, including the editorial.

If this weather continues much longer we will not be concerned in a coal strike.

FORCES ARE ORGANIZED FOR RED CROSS DRIVE

ROLL CALL BEGINS WITH BIG MEETING SUNDAY.

Thirty-Two Hundred Members is Quota Assigned to Putnam—Will Raise It.

All committees have been named for the county organization of the annual Red Cross roll call, and chairman appointed for the different districts of the county in preparation for the drive for members next week.

The drive will be ushered in with a big meeting at the Grand Theater next Sunday, a special program having been arranged for the occasion.

The roll call is for the purpose of enlisting 3,200 members in Putnam county. At the same time every other county in the United States is engaged in the same work.

The committee named for the county organization are:

Chairman, Geo. R. Hilty.
Assistant Director Speakers' Bureau, Mrs. B. C. Pearce.
Secretary, L. D. Eldridge.
Publicity, Mrs. Edw. L. Mann.
Bulletin Board, J. J. Murphy, J. G. Spencer, Jr.

Literature, E. G. Hollenbeck.
Chapter Treasurer, F. H. Wilson.
Collector, Mrs. Herbert Crook.

Advisory Board, Capt. F. E. Wayner, H. A. Davis, Dr. F. E. Jenkins.

Chairmen by Towns

Bannerville.....Ivan Bohannon.
Bostwick.....Mrs. Hancock.
Crescent City.....B. F. Tillinghast.
East Palatka.....Mrs. Jack Helms.
Edgar.....Mr. Jenkins.
Federal Point.....F. F. Tenney.
Francis.....Postmaster.
Florahome.....G. C. Hardy.
Georgetown.....Mr. Gale, P. M.
Grandin.....Mrs. Fred Green.
Hollister.....Mrs. J. D. Livingston.
Huntington.....Mrs. J. F. Canan.
Interlachen.....C. E. Currie.
Johnson.....Mrs. D. W. Johnson.
Keuka.....Postmaster.
Kenwood.....Mr. Heintz.
Lake Como.....H. C. Gates.
Melrose.....E. P. Perry Sr.
Mannville.....H. T. Mann.
Orange Mills.....Mr. Milligan.
Palatka Heights.....Mrs. H. A. Atwater.
Palatka.....F. H. Wilson.
Pomona.....R. C. Middleton.
Putnam Hall, Mrs. Annie Middleton.
Peniel.....Jasper Larkin.
Rodman.....Mrs. C. P. Phillips.
San Mateo.....Miss May Crosby.
Satsuma.....C. W. Loveland.
Welaka.....F. E. Reeder.

BRITISH BEAU BRUMMELS

ARE OUT AT THE ELBOWS.

Wearing Old Clothes Is Fashion—Oysters Suffering Shell Shock.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—There are still a few Englishmen who are among the best dressed men in the world. But the vast majority are wearing their old clothes, garments which before the war they would have handed over to their servants or given to a charitable society.

Nowadays frayed trouser legs and shiny coat elbows are not signs of enourousness; they are proofs of economy. For suits of clothes that sold for \$20 or \$25 in the piping times of peace now cost from \$90 to \$90. Indeed, the clothes of five years ago cannot be duplicated at any price, for the materials of to-day are shoddy; there is precious little wool in them.

Many a suit that looks new, because it was made of good stuff is an old suit turned inside out. And to have that done costs like the deuce. The little tailors whose work consists chiefly in making repairs and alterations are making their fortunes. The Government's Anti-Profitteering Act does not reach the tailors, it seems.

The only substantial complaints adduced so far have been against West End restaurateurs. There is a fine field for reform. In most of them one has to pay \$1 for eight raw oysters. During the war oysters suffered greatly from shell shock, but now that bombardments and depth charges have ceased oysters have reappeared, fat juicy and finely flavored. And fancy the price—two for a quarter.

BRITAINS GROW BIBULOUS

LONDON, Oct. 28.—Convictions for drunkenness in the United Kingdom during August and September last, almost trebled those during the same period last year. The dries are arguing that this increase comes from the circulation of greater quantities of liquor, especially of beer with more kick in it.

Fresh Chile con-cone daily at John Mallen's place. First street.

FLORIDA PAYS TRIBUTE TO LATE H. B. PLANT

TODAY ONE HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF ITS BIRTH

He was to West Coast of Florida What Flagler Was to the East Coast

JACKSONVILLE, Oct. 28.—In many parts of Florida the commercial organizations will pay tribute tomorrow to the memory of Henry B. Plant on the one hundredth anniversary of his birth. To Mr. Plant, probably more than to any other one man, the South, and particularly Florida, owes the industrial revolution which brought about its present prosperity.

The coming of Henry B. Plant to the Southern States really marked the opening of Florida to the people of America as a winter resort. It was in 1854, the year of Mr. Plant's arrival, that he visited Florida for the sake of his invalid wife, when access could only be had by steamboat by the St. Johns river. The mild climate prolonged Mrs. Plant's life for years. He saw the necessity of railroads in the State, and it was in this way that he began buying stock in various Florida and Georgia railroads, although he did not engage in any railroad enterprise as manager until 1879.

In that year Mr. Plant purchased the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad of Georgia and subsequently reorganized the company as the Savannah, Florida and Western Railway. The Savannah and Charleston Railway was next purchased in 1880 and the story of the completion of the Plant System, extending to Charleston on the one side, to Montgomery on the other, and forming a perfect network, would repeat the story of railroad development in the entire southeastern section of the country.

In these enterprises it was the purpose of Mr. Plant and his associates to extend and add to the various properties, and they believed this could best be accomplished under a single organization with ample powers. With this object in view, several of his associates being residents of Connecticut, the birthplace of Mr. Plant, a charter was obtained in 1882 from the legislature of that State, and the Plant Investment Company organized. Mr. Plant became president and remained so until his death in 1899.

Among his associates were Henry M. Flagler and Morris K. Jessup, in addition to a number of prominent capitalists of Boston, Baltimore and Connecticut.

In 1885, the company bought the South Florida Railroad and subsequently extended the line north from Lakeland to a connection with the Florida and Western Railway (Gainesville division), thus completing the line from Charleston to Tampa. Thereafter the company acquired, in 1887, the Brunswick and Western Railway and rebuilt it; in 1889 the Alabama Midland Railway, and in 1892 the Silver Springs, Ocala and Gulf Railway. Subsequently several other lines were added to the system.

Mr. Plant's work of development in Florida did not end with the establishment of better transportation facilities. He strove to make the State one worth coming to see, one worth living in; and so he built beautiful hotels, and for them created a beautiful environment.

His son, the late Morton F. Plant, inherited the task of carrying on all the Plant enterprises. The Plant group of railroad and steamship lines in time, became known by other names and the new combinations undertook still more extensive activities.

WOMAN FINDS NEW STAR

Spectrum Is Peculiar, Differing From Any Other Known Body

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 28.—A new star, which blazed from obscurity to a comparatively prominent position in the sky has been found by Miss Johanna C. S. Mackie of the Harvard College Observatory.

The observatory, on announcing Miss Mackie's discovery today, said that the nova in some ways was different from any star hitherto known. Miss Mackie made her find in the course of the systematic search of photographic plates for new stars which is now in progress at the observatory.

The Mackie star was not found on any plate taken earlier than Aug. 20. The spectrum is said to be very peculiar, with numerous bright lines in unusual combination.

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FOR SALE—Oakland 40, Truck in good condition. Very cheap. H. C. Cates, Lake Como, Fla. dw. 1f.